THE PHILANTHROPIST THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF

Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice, the Society met at Massillon, or Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. President and Vice President being absent, the Rev. and Robert H. Folger of Stark, Hon. John Codding of Medina, and Eli Nichols of Belmont, appointed Secre-

taries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thomas of Butler.

On motion of Mr. Lee of Harrison, it was

Resolved, That all persons present, holding to our principles and approving of our measures, be allowed to participate in the deliberations of the meeting, and to orte on all questions that may arise.
On motion of Rev. Mr. Butts, of Lorain,

meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Bailey of Hamilton, Sutliff of Ashtabula, Irish of Columbiana, Butts of McGibbony of Knox, Walker of Logan, and Lee of Harrison. 2d. Auditing Committee .- Messrs. Osborn of Dela-

Wells of Medina and Cattell of Columbiana. 3d. Committee on Ecclesiastical Action.—Me Blanchard of Hamilton, Sage of Stark, Thomas of But-ler, Fenn of Trumbull, Bushnell of Hamilton, Mahan orain, Barris of Ashtabula.

4th. On Enrollments-Messrs. Clapp of Portage, Folger of Stark, and Blodget of Cuyahoga. otion of Mr. Weed of Knox, the Annual Report of the Executive Committee was presented and read by its Chairman, Dr. G. Bailey, jr., which was accepted nimously adopted, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Butts of Lorain,

Resolved, That those portions of the annual report that relate to the Philanthropist and the employment of agents be referred to a committee of five, to report what in their judgment will be the best means of sustaining the Philanthropist and extending the present system of

The chair appointed Messrs. Morgan of Lorain, Shreve of Stark, Reese of Marion, Holliday, of Ross, and Benedict of Delaware, Information being called for, relative to the recent do

ings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Dr. G. Bailey read a private letter from Lewis Tappan.

of six was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of eatiling a convention of Western aboliti appointed Messrs. Blanchard and Bailey of Hamilton, the Business Committee was taken up, but again laid on Butts of Lorain, Donaldson of Clermont, and Barris of the table, to make room for the Report of the Commit-

Portions of a late publication in the Pa. Freema from C. Ca Burleigh, being called for, was also read, reporting the doings of the late meeting of the A. A. S. S.

On motion, the letter from Lewis Tappan, and C, C. Burleigh were referred to a select committee of ten, Messrs. Dickey, Morgan, Blodget, Morgan, Nichols, very by the sale of books, and the voice of the li C. Donaldson. Payne, Thomas, McNeely, and Benedict were appointed said committee.

On motion, a committee of five on appointed, consisting of Messrs. Weed, Boyle, Butts, Matthews and Winans.

On motion adjourned until 2'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Barber, agent of the Ohio Female A. S. S. reported on the condition of colored schools in Ohio. President Mahan of Lorain, offered the following res

olution and moved its adoption. Resolved, That prejudice against color, arising from the condition of the slaves, is one of the main props of slavery, and is the great obstacle in the way of its spee-After a most able and interesting discussion, in which

the mover, Mr. Pickans of Somerset, Walker of Lo-gan, Weed of Knox, and Guthrie of Muskingum parted, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Morgan from the committee on Messrs. Tappan and Burleigh, reported as follows-Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Society, in the present state of our information on the unhappy n of our eastern fellow-laborers, to take any ult

Resolved, That we deem it proper for the present act as an independent organization. the report was accepted. On the motion

to adopt. Dr. Bailey opposed the resolutions, particularly the last, contending that the only proper way to meet the difficulty was, to amend the constitution of the State So ciety, by striking out that part which makes it auxiliary American Anti Slavery Society. An earnest de bate arose, which lasted for some time, when a motion to re-commit, with an addition of six to the committee prevailed. The following members were added,—Messrs. Bailey, Blanchard, Purdy, Donaldson, Guthrie, and Ma-

Prof. Mahan's resolution was then taken up and una imously adopted,

Mr. Blanchard, from the committee on the response

bilities and duties of the church in regard to slavery, re ported as follows.

1. Resolved, That slavery, as a system of false hono ice, can be overthrown only by the propagation

of truth with consistent action. 2. Resolved, That the end of a church-organization should be, to persuade men to conform to the revealed

3. Resolved, That all church-organizations, refusing to teach and practice in their respective communities, the truth on the subject of slaveholding, neglect some of

the plainest duties of a christian church. 4. Resolved, That it is the obvious duty of all miniters and teachers of religion, to explain the application of the word of God to the known practices of men—that they are specially called on to warn the people agains prevailing sins, and to expound and enforce such truths and duties as are falling into neglect, according to their

espective importance,

5. Resolved, That so far as any religious teacher fails
1 the discharge of these fundamental duties of his calling, he is not worthy to be regarded as a faithful ministe

Christ.

6. That free state churches ought not to give to their members, removing to slave states, letters of dismission and recommendation to churches, composed in whole or

Resolved. That Christian parents ought to use es ecial care to instruct their children, to regard slavehold 8. Resolved, That the church ought to bear decided estimony against slaveholding, by refusing to admit to

aip slaveholders or those who justify slavehold ing, and by refusing to listen to those preachers who hold res, or withhold the truth on the subject. 9. That the churches of Ohio would promote the causs of truth and righteousness by adopting resolutions ex

pressing the above sentiments, and publishing the same in the public prints.

On motion, adjourned till 1-2 past 7 o'clock, P. M.

Half past To'clock; P. M. ting, Mr. Thomas offered the following resolution, Resolved, That we look upon the anti-slavery move ment as a new development of the spirit of christianity and a proof that the Bible is the grand source of civil and religious liberty. In support of which Mr. Thomas ad dressed the meeting at length, and was followed by Prof

Prof. Morgan from the committee to whom was refer ed the letters of Messrs. Tappan and Burleigh, reported the following resolutions.

1st. Resolved, That the first article of the constitu tion of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society be amended by striking out the last clause which reads, "and shall be anxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society. 2d. That in making this amendment, we disclaim all intention of censuring the old organization, or approving the new, or expressing any opinion on the merital

introversy between them. The report was unanimously accepted and adopted.
On motion, adjoured until 8 o'clock Thursday morn

Thursday Morning, 8 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the Preside Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dickey. Mr. Brooke of Clinton county, offered the following re-

lution, which was laid on the table. Resolved, That by trafficking in, and consuming the roducts of the unpaid toil of the slave, we give a practical support to the system of slavery, and that it virtually tifies the crimes involved by that system.

Dr. Bailey, from the Business committee, reported series of resolutions on political action, as follows. 1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the anti-slavery cause has claims upon the citizens of the free states, in a political point of view, paramount to the claims of any of the questions which now agitate politi cal parties.

2. Resolved, Therefore, that no voter ought to sacri fice the interests of this cause to the promotion of any 3. Resolved. That while we view the question of sla very, regarded politically, as paramount to other political ons, we do not consider it an exclusive one; neither

would we undervalue the importance of those questions shall make themselves felt, politically, by not casting their votes at all, where no candidate in nomination is favorable to their views, or by making a separate nominatio either of which modes of action, they, as citizens, have perfect right to adopt, is a question of expediency, to be determined in view of circumstances which may vary with time and localities; and that this Convention therefore does not feel at liberty to recommend any general rule on the subject.

5. Resolved, That this Convention regards the prese anti-slavery organization as primarily a moral one, and must therefore view with disapprobation any attempts made to convert it into a political party, acting, as in such an event it would naturally act, by the ordinary po-

6. Resolved. That the want of moral principle and o espect for human rights, evinced in the abject subservience of the candidates for the presidency, of the two po litical parties, ought to be recognized by the American people as a disqualification for holding any office of influnce under a government professing to be founded or free principles. Accepted and laid on the table.

Mr. Wells of Medina, from the auditing comeported, that, having examined the accounts of the treasurer, they were found to be correct. The report was

tee on the Annual Report, who presented the followin Resolved. That we highly approve the course pursued by the Executive Committee of this Society during the past year for the promotion of the A.S. cause in Ot

Resolved. That we regard the employment of agents very by the sale of books, and the voice of the living ecturer, as one of the most efficient means of purifying and changing public sentiment, and that we recommend to our Executive Committee to pursue with energy the measures already adopted by them upon this subject.

Resolved. That we pledge them our aid and call upon the friends of the cause throughout the State to do the same in defraying the necessary expenses, and in efforts to procure for their agents a hearing. [Report laid on Professor Morgan from the Committee on the Phila

Propist reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we approve of the measure of the Executive Committee in striking from the subscription list of the Philanthropist, the names of delinquent subscribers. Resolved, That we approve of the alteration in the

size and price of the paper. faithfulness with which the paper is conducted, render it worthy of the cordial support of Abolitionists, and of all good citizens.

Accepted and adopted unanimously.

The Report of the Business Commit and discussion upon it commenced by a speech from Dr. Bailey. After this speech the discussion was suspended, for the purpose of taking up the report of the Committee on that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor that part of the Annual Report which relates to agenor the Annual Report which relates to a second the Annual Report which relates to a second the Annual Report which relates to a second the Annual Report which relates the A marks from several speakers, and the business of taking up pledges and donations attended to.

The Report of the Business Committee was again

aken up, and Resolutions 1, 2, 3 and 4 adopted. fifth resolution gave rise to an earnest debate, which oc cupied the time till the hour of adjournment.

Afternoon 2 o'clock. Gen. J. H. Paine was appointed president of the cor

R. H. Folger from the Committee on Enrolln orted that 412 delegates had been enrolled, but that there were besides many more who had arrived, all of whose names it would be difficult to obtain. [Accepted

Mr. Weed from the Nominating Committee re the following list of officers for the ensuing year.

President. LEICESTER KING. Vice-Presidents Samuel Crothers, Highland,

Robert Stewart, Ross, W. H. Brisbane, Hamilton, C. G. Finney, Lorain, A. A. Guthrie, Muskingum Jonas Cattle, Columbiana, Joseph Stevenson, Logan, John Hunt. Athens. Managers

L. Rigden, Butler, H. J. Curtis, do.
John McIntire, Crawford, Jne. Anderson, Lester Taylor, Geauga, Tho. Jones, do. Zadoc Weeks, Huron, Wm. Smith, do. James Porter, Holmes, Ebenezer Bigham, do. M. C. Williams, Danl. Gilman, Preble, Shelden Guthrie, Putnam, Thos. James, Carrol. G. W. St. John, Ashtabula, Lucretius Bissell, do. Horace Nye, Muskingum, Levi Whipple, do. Edwin Corner, Morgan, G. Buckingham, do. David Eastman, Fayette Wm. Cadwallader, do.

I. I. Stone, Knox,

John Trimble, do. Arva Wales, W. Warner,

W. Warner, do. Wm. Blackston, Athens, Harvey Gilmore, do. F. D. Parrish, Erie, W. W. Beebe, Fairfield, J. P. Beatty, Thos. Moore, Carroll,

Executive Committee JAMES C. LUDLOW, J. BLANCHARD. R. E. PRICE. H. BUSHNELL Correspond G. BAILEY, Jr.

AUG. HOPKINS, Treasurer. W. DONALDSON.

[Report adopted.] Committee on Convention at Cincinnati repor That it is inexpedient at this meeting to fix the time of said convention. Therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of calling a So-Western Anti-Slavery Convention be referred to the Executive Committee, with discretionary power to call

Recording Secretary

said convention at such time as they may judge best,
[Adopted.]
The debate on the resolutions of the Business Com ttee was resumed. 5th resolution adopted. The sixth was taken up and gave rise to a most excited, dis cursive, but friendly discussion, which was continue

Adjourned till half past seven Evening, half past 7.

Evening, half past 7.

Convened according to adjournment. Prayer by Proessor Morgan. Address by Mr. Blanchard.

Debate resumed on the sixth resolution of the Business
committee. A motion made to adjourn was lost. A motion to strike out all after the word resolved, was lost. The bate was continued on the following substitute pro posed by the Rev. Mr. Clark, and the question finalnally settled by the adoption of the substitute, by a de-

Resolved, That subserviency to slavery ought to be disqualification for any office of influence in the gift On motion it was

Resolved, That Dr. Bailey be requested to write out The following three resolutions were moved by Mr.

Thomas, and unanimously adopted. Resolved, That in view of the many favorable circumstances which have rendered our meetings agreeable; of the friendly and brotherly feelings which have been in our discussions; of the unanimous decitions to which we have come, on several delicate and important subjects; and especially of the general success and rapid progress of the anti-slavery cause, in our state, luring the past year: this Socitety feels called upon to sings which we believe he has granted us.

Resolved, That this Society renders its sincere and heartfelt thanks to the minister, and trustees, and congregation, that worship in this place, for their kindness in

Resolved. That the tkanks of this Convention be endered to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity for the hospitalities they have experienced on the present and triumph over all obstacles.

JAS. H. PAINE, Prest. R. H. Folgen, Hon. J. Copping. ELI NICHOLS.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Of the Executive Committee of the Ohio State

Soon after the last Anniversary, the Execuive Committee, taking a deliberate view of the history of the anti-slavery cause in Ohio, became deeply convinced of the necessity of devising a more efficient plan of operations, than had vet been adopted. They saw, that from the date of the organization of the state-society, nothing had been done on a scale commensurate with the wants of the state. Every thing was left at loose ends. Nearly alrof our most efficient men had been withdrawn from the West. The Parent society was at liberty to occupy the whole field or any part of it, but did little to abolitionize the state, except in the first year of the existence of the state society. There being a divided responsibility, our committee did not sufficiently realize the importance much confidence was reposed in temporary and local agencies, and in the irregular circulation of anti-slavery publications. A vague hope was indulged, that so obviously true were our principles, but a single impulse was needed to secure for them a speedy triumph.

The iniquitous action of the General Assem bly of 1838-39 showed how fallacious was this hope. It showed, that, notwithstanding the be attended with inconveniences. There will formation of three hundred anti-slavery societies in our state, the legislative power had become more than ever subservient to slavery, ists enough in Ohio, too devoted to the cause of and that the work of abolition must be prosecuted with far more efficiency; otherwise, so far from delivering the slave, we ourselves should be compelled to pass under the yoke.

The committee accordingly determined supplying it with anti-slavery lecturers.

Rev. L. D. Butts was commissioned as gen gaged as a lecturer, and travelling book-agent. It was thought that places could thus be supplied with anti-slavery reading that could not obtain it otherwise; and the publications would serve to re-produce in the form of permanent results, the impressions made by the lecturer .-The plan has worked admirably. A more suc- a mistake somewhere-and that we would look at our cessful one could not have been adopted. Every where the friends speak in the highest terms exceeded two thousand dollars. This is strictly the tinually lecturing or debating, Mr. Boyle has disposed of nearly \$1000 worth of our publications, and the demand, so far from being satisfied, has

Arrangements were made last fall for the transfer, of all the agents about to be employed in this state by the American anti-slavery society, to our committee. The committee from that period resolved to undertake independently the conduct of the cause in Ohio. Several other agents were then, and subsequently, commissioned. Within the year they have had twelve agents in their employ, one a lecturer and travelling book-agent, as noted above; one, a travelling book and financial agent; the rest, lecturers. The aggregate times of their services have amounted to 4 years and 6 months; and the sum total of their salaries and travelling expenses has perhaps exceeded \$3000.* 30 counties at least have been visited, and some of them pretty thoroughly indoctrinated. The labors of our agents have been great, in some instances, extraordinary. All their letters bear testimony to the deep and increasing interest of the people in the great question. Large audiences have generally congregated; debates, prolonged and animated have been frequent; and the spirit of free, bold inquiry has prevailed more than at any former period. There have been occasional demonstrations of violence, but on the whole, our lecturers have had to rejoice in the increasing regard of the people for the right of free discussion. Many new societies have been formed, and old ones have been quickened .-Libraries and depositories have been established in various places, constituting permanent centres of light and influence to surrounding neigh-

The plan adopted by the committee for secu ring support to the lecturers has been quite sucessful. Different counties have pledged cer tain sums on conditions of receiving an equiv alent in the services of lecturers. Others, not demanding an equivalent, have consented that a part of the money raised by them should be appropriated to the support of agents, while laboring in counties, where the cause was yet in its infancy. The liberality and zeal on the part of many of our friends, which have enabled us to maintain such a system of operations, at a period when a hot political warfare and almost unexampled pecuniary distress are conspiring to contract the hearts and purses of men, show a power of principle among Ohio abolitionists

nen, with a generosity worthy of all praise. have given their services gratuitously to the cause of the slave. It is to be regretted that they have not furnished accounts of their labors

It is the intention of the committee to continie and enlarge their present plan of operations, f they can be assured of the support of the society. The faithful co-operation of every part of our organization is all that is now necessary

thoroughly and rapidly to abolitionize Ohio. The committee are sorry to say, that they have found the utmost difficulty in continuing he publication of the Philanthropist. The weekly receipts during the year have almost constantly fallen short of the expenditures .-The treasurer has been compelled to make advances from his own private resources, and he editor and printer to advance their services to a considerable extent during the year. Our embarrassments have not arisen from a falling off in the subscription list, but from the want of puncuality among subscribers. If but four fifths of hese had paid with fidelity, the paper could have been sustained with ease. Two months ince, the committee, concluding to do a safe ousiness or none, determined to adopt, and carry into rigid execution the plan of cash payments. The rule is now, that no subscription shall be received, unless accompanied by payment in advance; and that all those who shall not have paid up arrearages by the first day of July next. shall be struck off from our list. The transition from the old to the new method will of course be many discontinuances, as there have been already, but we believe that there are abolition human rights, to permit the organ of their state society to sink, under the very effort made to establish it upon a permanent basis. The size

take the state under their own superintendence, lars a year. It is now one of the cheapest anti-sla- with others in wise, and concerted movements and go to the extreme limit of their ability in very papers in the Union; and the cheapest weekly of any sort, it is believed, in the West. With 3000 subscribers paying in advance, it would eral agent, and his services as such have been pay for itself, including the editing, and leave a invaluable. The Rev. James Boyle was en- balance for the use of the society. The list of

. Nore .- So we read it to the Convention; but it was a missike. Two friends spoke to us afterwards abot it, and said very truly that \$700 a year for a lecturer, which it would seem from the data stated, we had given, was too much for an agent. We assured them that \$600 was the highest salary given, to any one, and that the usual salary was eight dollars a week, that there must be books when we returned home. On examining out a half, to between twenty-one and twenty-two hundred dollars. • We have commenced the year with three agents, our purpose is to increase the number to six.—

As a general rule, \$400 is the salary we have resolved to and the demand, so far from being satisfied, has been constantly increasing. Mr. As a Smith has also been successfully employed in the same way. The eagerness of the people to obtain to state, to entisfy the minds of our hard-working

books and pamphlets is represented as almost subscribers is now about 3000. Under the new the support of lecturers, and the purchase of arrangement, it is calculated, that there will be anti-slavery publications, with a view to loaning at least six hundred discontinuances, embraing them, or gratuitously distributing them in the of course those cut off on account of failing to community. In this way alone can an anti-slapay up arrearages. The society will perceive very society live. It must die, and it ought to at once the necessity of immediate action. De- die, if it will do nothing. cisive measures ought to be taken to supply the place of these six hundred, by an addition of six down upon the minds of the Abolitionists of hundred paying subscribers. If this increase Ohio. Various anti-slavery societies had a were solicited, only as an expedient to deliver name to live, while they were dead. (Indeed, from present embarrassments, there might be to a limited extent, this is the case now.) The some excuse for a lukewarm response. But, reasons were obvious. Persecution having died when it is clearly seen that by such an increase, away, the reaction occasioned by it subsided, the paper would be placed permanently in easy The first impulses of the cause had ceased to circumstances, and so far from costing the so- act. Nothing but reading, and thereby gaining a ciety any thing hereaster, in the shape of extra view of the enterprise on a great scale, and nothaid, it would in fact nett the society no small ing but systematic aggression, could supply the sum certainly the Committee feel assured place of early enthusiasm, and the excitement enthat this appeal will be promptly and fully res- gendered by persecution. It was owing to a want

ponded to. The Philanthropist is now adopted as the organ of the Illinois, and Indiana State societies. Its usefulness is generally acknowledged .-That the abolitionists of the West must have an disproportion between the numbers in memberorgan-that they ought to maintain at least one ship, and the number of abolition papers circupaper, devoted to the interests of the anti-slave- lated among them. In a society, for example, ry cause, no one will deny; and that the Philanthropist, from the fact that it has occupied the taken. The likelihood is, that more than 100 ground, has secured a large subscription list, and of these abolitionists were in the habit of never has an established character among abolitionists, ought to be this organ, will also be admitted. All then that is necessary, is, for the society at this present meeting to make a little extra effort in behalf of its paper. How this may best be attempted, the meeting will decide.

Two things are specially necessary to the steady advancement of our enterprise. They are, the free circulation of anti-slavery periodicals, and a regular system of proselytism or agand exercise. If you withdraw their appropriate stimuli, or divorce them from correspondent or which is the same thing, to read upon any acting, you will cease to feel. Not long since an abolitionist requested his paper discontinued, because, said he, "I am now thoroughly anti-slavery!" You would not think that Democrat or

discontinue his party-paper, right in the very midst of the political conflict, on the ground which is destined to survive the shock of parties that he was strong enough in his faith. He would be accounted a strange professor, who slavery is now an engrossing theme with abolishould sell his Bible, because he was so entirely christianized, that he could do without it. Why should an abolitionist make it a principal duty to support anti-slavery papers? Below in his own heart; and because, without

them, he cannot know how to move in harmon ny with the great abolition host against slavery. For the sake of reforming others, for the sake of his own integrity, and that he may be enabled uniting them with those of others, he is bound, to support anti-slavery papers. He ceases to litionist; will another take it because he is an anti-abolitionist? Can abolitionism be carried will the abolitionist, who knows that unless it

cause he is anti-slavery enough already? But, he must take it for his own sake as well as that of others. Congress may strike down constitutional rights; slaveholders may commit fresh outrages on the rights of the free states; lynchnothing for these things. Indignation, and shame, and sympathy, and abhorrence, and patriotism, and a sense of duty, and the instinct of self-preservation,-these are the forces which are incessantly brought to bear upon the mind of a reading abolitionist, impelling him to efficient action. The abolitionist who never reads. -at what should he feel indignant? With whom should he sympathize? What is there to awaken his shame, or abhorrence, or sense of it has been a little reduced, for this, among of duty, or selfishness? Besides—how is he to other reasons, that it may be afforded at two dol- guard against the wiles of slavery; or unite against it?

Next in importance to the free circulation of regular system of proselytism. Some seem to imagine, that when they have become abolimost pernicious mistake! What is the fig-tree not felt. worth, if it produce no fruit? There is a blight upon it, and it but cumbers the ground. The of the cause became discouraged. They had oment a convert is made to abolition, he should begin to work: the moment a society is formed, it should strike out a system of action. A principle, not acted on, will as certainly waste away should be to imbue the community in which it is formed with right sentiments. For this purshould be statedly circulated to raise money, for or if they did, limited their requirements to one

A year ago, a fearful apathy was settling of the two things we have noticed, that so many societies fell into a languishing condition. About a year since, while receiving returns from antislavery societies, we were struck with the vast of 132 members, only 3 Philanthropists were reading any anti-slavery paper. In another of 139 members, but one Philanthropist was taken. In nine societies, numbering 810 members, the whole number of Philanthropists amounted to but 16; and scarcely any other abolition periodicals were subscribed for. We put it to the good sense of this meeting-how can abolition be maintained in such societies? By the labor of our lecturers in most parts of the state, abolitionists have been again awakened. There eression. All moral excitements must have food is an abolition revival among us. But impulse cannot supply the place of principle. Lecturers are listened to, and will be forgotten, unless action, they will die away, leaving nothing but their impressions be perpetuated by the reading a corpse-like sentiment. If you cease to think, of anti-slavery publications. And extraordinary meetings will in the end prove fruitless, unless subject, you will cease to feel; or if you quit followed up by a steady, well-directed plan of

proselytism. In this connection it should be said, that these agencies are but preliminary. The great object is, to reform public sentiment. Whig a very efficient party man, who should But what then? A reformed public sentiment is itself a preliminary-a preliminary to public action through the ballot-box.

The subject of political action in regard to attracted little attention. And yet, the political responsibilities of the free states then, in relation to slavery, were as weighty as they are. cause they are necessary to the reformation of now. But we were too feeble to accomplish the public mind; because, without them, the any thing through the ballot-box, and our enerimportance of anti-slavery truth will fade away gies were wisely directed into channels where in his own mind, and the fires of liberty burn they would prove more productive. As we became numerous, the practicability of operating in a political way, imposed on us a corresponding duty. At first our attempts were very limited, having respect to our ability. It was resolved that it was a matter of deep regret, that to make his efforts against slavery efficient, by the citizens of the free states should aid in the election of men to office, who would trample under foot the great principles of civil liberty. take an abolition paper, because he is an abo- A simple resolution of this tenor, and nothing more, constituted all that the New York State Anti-Slavery Society attempted on the subject forward without the aid of the press? And at its anniversary four years ago. A little subsequently to this, the plan of questioning canbe sustained, the public mind cannot be reform- didates began to be agitated, and was practiced ed, and that without his support, it cannot be in a few places. The requiremements of Abosustained, coolly withdraw his subscription be- litionists gradually multiplied. Now, they demanded that candidates should express themselves in favor of the right of petition; next. that they should avow their opinions on the constitutional right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; then concerning law may invent new modes of violence on our to the power of Congress over the domestic fellow-citizens;—but the man who never reads the duty of this body to abolish it; then, in regard an anti-slavery paper knows nothing, and cares slave-trade; and at length, on all the topics, respecting which it is now the custom in some places to question them. It was a practice which gradually grew up, and prevailed, without plan, without any widely concerted agreement, controlled by no defined principles, and was left to the discretion of Abolitionists throughout the country, to be regulated by them in view of localities and circumstances. As might be expected, results were various, but too often unsatisfactory. Sometimes candidates refused to answer. Sometimes answers partially favorable were returned. Sometimes candidates were not brought out till it was too late to interrogate them. In such cases, Abolitionists having agreed beforehand on no plan to be adopted abolition periodicals, is the establishment of a in view of such results, there was no concordant, effective action. Some would vote according to their party-preferences; others would not tionists, it is enough-their work is ended. A vote at all; the influence of the whole body was

> About one year since, many of the best friends seen, as they thought, so little good result from the ordinary mode of political action, that they concluded some change was necessary.

A Convention was called to meet at Albany. as an arm unused. Every abolitionist should It met in July. What should constitute the be a propagandist; the object of every society standard of abolition-demand, was the main question discussed. The result is known. Without any reference to places where our enpose, regular or quarterly meetings should be terprise was yet in its infancy, in a state similar appointed; monthly concerts of prayer for the to that of the entire cause a few years ago, when oppressed established; and a subscription paper Abolitionists scarcely thought of political action,

or two points,-they adopted a resolution declaring that they would not give their suffrages to any candidates for the chief executive and legislative offices in the nation, unless they were in favor of immediate abolition. The other question that is, the repeal of the law relating to interdiscussed was, the propriety of a separate poli- marriages, the last vestige of the slave-code. tical organization. It was debated at some The measure was attempted this year, and length in the Convention, and then disposed of failed only by a very small vote. Another year by referring it to the discretion of the local so- it will be carried. cieties. Whether so designed or not, the resolution with regard to the proper standard of abolition-demand, prepared the way for the abandonment of the common mode of political action, and for the formation of an abolition po- failure! litical party.

Union Herald, &c. The Pennsylvania Freeman gitive slaves, the full benefits of a jury-trial. under its new editor, is adverse to it; the Christian cate of Freedom is undecided. It has found necticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Western Pennsylvania, and the friends generally in Illinois and Indiana have con-

Notwithstanding this diversity of opinion, the advocates of the measure resolved on call-April, to discuss the propriety of separate no-New York State. Five other states were scan- General Assembly of this state has belonged to Convention resolved to make a separate nomination, and Jas. G. Birney and Thomas Earle were selected as the candidates.

The effects of this new movement on the an ti-slavery cause in many respects have appeared unfavorable. In the East great division of sentiment prevails with regard to it; and the discussions to which it has given birth are conducted in a spirit not the most favorable to cordial co-operation or a unanimous decision. The excessive zeal of some, it is to be feared, has cooled the ardor of others who have hitherto been devoted friends of our cause. In our own state, these effects are also beginning to be

Refraining from any attempt at argument on the subject, which would bring up the question prematurely before the convention, the Committee would remark, that, while the new course of political action proposed for adoption, is un-Tried, the old course has in many places been productive of the happiest effects. In Massachusetts the results have been decisive, so far as the legislature is concerned. This year, notwithstanding the intestine broils among the Abolitionists of that common wealth, the legislature has gone further than at any former period, since the era of abolition, in behalf of human rights. It not only has passed resolutions, solemnly protesting against the gag-rule of Congress, and demanding its immediate repeal; affirming the right of any portion of the people to petition Congress for redress of grievances or what to them may seem such, and the duty of Congress to receive them, and respectfully consider them; denouncing the mode of treating abolition-petitions by the Senate, as a virtual denial of the right of petition. and no less despotic, in effect, than the unconstitutional rule adopted by the House; and finally, declaring, that whatever institution or system cannot bear the light of investigation, is manifestly corrupt and dangerous, and ought not to be allowed to exist on a free soil. It not only has passed these stern resolutions by a vote of 396 to 11. It not only has adopted resolutions in regard to the rights of colored citizens of Massachusetts in slave-states. But, it has gone further, and fully responded to the prayers of abolitionists, in regard to slavery and the slavetrade in the District of Columbia, &c.; as will be seen by the following resolutions, which are too good to be abridged.

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In

Columbia; under the express authority of Congress, which at the time of the cession of the District, reenacted the slave codes of Maryland and Virginia; and whereas, the sanction thus given to slavery, and its con fest violation by this nation of the first principles of intice, and have a tendency to corrupt the moral sense, and to lower the character of the whole people of the United States; and whereas, this nation can have no higher inestablishing of justice, and strengthening the just foundations of national honor; and whereas, slavery in the District of Columbia, being thus a national concern, and involving national responsibility, it is the right of the of this enormous abuse is to be found in, univer-Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to remonstrate against the common crime and the degradation of national cha-

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its ac knowledged power, in the immediate suppression of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

And whereas, by the Constitution of the United States Congress has the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the several states of the Union in the exercise of which power, Congress in the year 1808, abolished the foreign slave trade; and whereas, domestic slave trade, as unjustifiable in principle as the African slave trade, and scarcely less cruel and inhuman in practice, is now carried on between the several states

Resolved, That the domestic slave trade ought to b abolished by Congress, without delay. Resolved, that no new State ought to be admitted interest. the Union, whose constitution shall tolerate domestic

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress he instruct- and many other circumstances, which it is needed, and our Representatives requested, to use their ut-most efforts to give effect to the foregoing resolves. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be re-

Senstors and Representatives from Massachusetts in Congress, and to the governors of the several states, to be by them laid before their respective Legislatures

But one thing more remains to be done-and

All this has been accomplished in a state where the power of Abolitionists is lessened by internal dissensions, under a system of political action, which has been pronounced a total

The anti-slavery action of the New York As-The Convention adjourned. In a few months sembly is also much in advance of any thing the Rochester Freeman raised the standard of that has been done by it in former years. That such a party. The arguments of Mr. Holley Assembly, self-moved, by a vote of 85 to 10 in were republished in the Emancipator, and en- the House, and 20 to 4 in the Senate, adopted dorsed by its editor. The editor of the Massa- resolutions protesting against the gag-rule of chusetts Abolitionist, Elizur Wright, concurred. Congress as an open and direct infringement of Then followed Alvan Stewart, and next, the Declaration of Independence, and the Con-Mr. Gerrit Smith, the last, with fear and trem- stitution of the United States; and censuring the bling. John G. Whittier gave his sanction to conduct of that part of the New York delegathe movement, and Mr. Birney, it is well tion in Congress, that voted for it. Subsequentknown, has been a decided supporter of it since ly, the Assembly chamber was granted to the the Cleveland Convention. Meantime the mea- New York Anti-Slavery Society, for the pursure has been discussed in our papers; advocated pose of hearing an abolition lecture from Mr. in the Emancipator, Friend of Man, and Mas- Alvan Stewart. Next, it rejected a resolusachusetts Abolitionist; opposed in the Liberation disapproving of the movements of Abolitor, Philanthropist, Herald of Freedom, Voice tionists. And finally, it has passed a most adof Freedom, Michigan Freeman, Charter Oak, mirable bill, securing to persons claimed as fu-

All these acts are the fruits of abolition senti Witness remains neutral, and the Maine Advo- ment, brought to bear upon the legislature, by means of that very mode of political action. very little favor with the great body of Aboli- whose total failure is alleged as a sufficient reationists. The societies in Massachusetts, Con- son, for the formation of a separate abolition pariv.

There are three reasons why this mode o political action has been followed by no equally decisive results in Ohio. 1st, Abolitionists in this state are fewer relatively than in Massachusetts, and fewer absolutely than in New York. ing a convention of Abolitionists on the first of 2nd, They have not equalled their brethren in those two states in systematic and faithful efforts minations for the presidency. The convention to bring their principles to bear on the polls. consisted of 121 persons, 104 of them from 3d. For two years past, the majority in the tily represented. By a vote of 44 to 33 the that party, whose uniform policy it is to conciliate the South, by extreme measures against abolitionism. Let us not be misunderstood We simply state facts. That the policy of the opposition party, should it gain the ascendency. would not be the same in this respect, we do not say. Our only object now, is, to point out the reasons why the common mode of anti-slavery political action has hitherto effected so little in It is generally agreed that, it is our right and

duty to exercise the right of suffrage in such way as to stamp our principles on the legislation of the country. The great question is, which is the most effectual way of reaching this object. This question cannot safely be settled hastily. The large majority of abolitionists still adheres to the customary mode of political action. minority, distinguished for zeal, and honesty, and talent, repudiates this mode, and would establish an abolition political party. The question between them, it is generally admitted, is a question of expediency. Such being the case, it is evident, that the discussion should be conducted in a fraternal spirit, under a deep sense of the importance of maintaining union, without stubbornness on one part, or dogmatism on the other; and that no new, general measure should be rashly attempted, so long as there is hope of uniting the whole body of abolitionists in some conclusive course of action. One thing is certain, however we may distract ourselves and weaken our influence by dissensions, the slaveholders know too well the value of union, not to unite as one man in supporting slavery. Minor differences of opinion they may entertain, but when slavery is in danger, they array in its de fence an unbroken phalanx. Their continued encroachments should admonish the friends of liberty, that this is no time to fall out by the

Slavery is an abuse; and, inasmuch as an abuse, by its very nature is doomed to destruction, it naturally strives to avoid its fate by bringing the entire power of the government to protect it. It meddles with every question, seeks to control every interest, declares war against every system or principle based on truth. trembles at any action independent of its influence, and boldly announces itself as the cornerstone of our political institutions. 'Whenever,' says a profound French philosopher, 'there is an abuse in the social order, it appears to be the slaves on a foreign soil; in a matter more vital, cy, which would bind every abolitionist to the foundation of it, because, being heterogeneous than the mode in which the delivery of an oc- utter sacrifice of every party-prejudice or interthe Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty.

RESOLVES Relating to Slavery and the Slave

Trade, and the admission of new States into the

Trade, and the admission of new States into the oreservation, that everything should yield to it. preservation, that everything should yield to it, of the resolutions of the legislature of Massa- it; then came strife, contention, lukewarmness that it should be the centre of every thing, and chusetts had regard to the protection of colored on the part of some, ultra zeal on the part of hence that every thing should rest upon it.' This explains why it is, that every department of our states, which imprison them, and reduce them to and a loss of mutual confidence, that augured national government is under the control of sla- slavery, if they happen to be within their limits. badly for the cause. Need we say that we are very-that the constitution and laws of the country: the Chief Executive, Congress and the Judiciary; state sovereignty and individual rights: the politics, the literature and the religion of the speaking through her legislature, in behalf of is his duty to make his principles felt at the balnation, have all been compelled to yield more or her citizens, as Mr. Calhoun, vindicating the lot-box. We all are convinced of the proprie less to the power of slavery. The only safety sal supremacy. Hence, the process of pro-slavery purification to which our school, and general literature has been subjected; the abject subservience of political parties, especially at the present time, one party, by brawling abuse of abolitionists, the other by sneaking apologies, if caught in the act of maintaining a liberal principle or measure, endeavoring to conciliate the favor of the slaveholder: hence the corruption of the church, & the criminal reluctance of its ministry to rebuke the sin of oppression; the abrogation of the right of petition by the present Congress, its disrespect to sovereign states in refusing to receive the resolves of their legislatures.

The spirit of domination, growing out of this

less to name.

Monday, April 13th, 1840. "Mr. Adams having presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to laws passed by other states, which lead to the imprisonment of citizens of Massachusetts within their bounds, moved Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, moved that they lie on the

On this motion, Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts. manded the year and nays; which being taken, resulted follows: yeas 102, nays 49, So the resolutions were laid on the table.

The same disposition was made of another reso of the Massachusetts Legislature, declaring the rule adopted by the House of Representatives excluding abo tition petitions, to be in violation of the Constitu yeas 105, nays 44."

It is needless to comment on these facts, or plan, without harmony? o record a multitude of similar outrages. Enough has been advanced to show, that this na- question. It is at length brought, for the first | cal Action, 1st page

strued by the slave-holding Speaker, so as to ex- each other, or weaken them by divisions.

1st. Petitions for the abolition of the slave- sis. The administration party, in the West partrade within the District of Columbia; 2nd. Petitions against the foreign slave-

3d. Petitions in regard to the protection of free people of color in the District, against the in this disgraceful policy. Every thing which legal presumption of their being slaves;

4th. Memorials against the admission of Florida into the Union, as a slave-state. And that there may be no record of the infa-

1st. That under the same rule, there should a political revolution, they may be tempted to petitions were presented; and

2nd. That it is not in order for members who resent them to move for such an entry.

have been deprived of the right of petition.

While slavery thus forbids Congress to enterthree resolutions were introduced into the House to receive it, or in any way entertain it!

March 11th, Mr. Lumpkins presented in the Senate, resolutions of the Georgia legislature, asking Congress so to amend the laws relating to fugitive slaves, as to authorize the demand for such fugitives to be made upon a federal Judge in the state where they may have taken refuge, and making it the duty of such Judge, on the demand being properly made, to deliver them up. The amendment asked for, if granted, would have deprived the free states of one of the most essential attributes of sovereignty-that of protecting their own citizens. Arrogant and menacing speeches were made by the slaveholders; and, on their demand that the resolutions should ings at Massillon, we have thought it best to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary committee, the motion was sustained without opposi- order of the Convention to publish it, must be

On the 4th of March Mr. Calhoun introduced into the Senate resolutions impugning the justice of British laws, which make free every slave the moment his foot touches British soil, no matter how he may have reached there. They also affirmed the right of our government to reclaim slaves who may be shipwrecked on British shores, or driven by stress of weather into British ports. The tendency of the resolutions evidently was to bring this nation into collision with Great Britain on the subject of slavery. Mr. Calhoun was permitted, subsequently, to advocate his resolutions at length .- They were of movement. But, when it became a duty to respectfully considered, and unanimously passed, all the whig senators from the northern states, except Mr. Dixon, of Rhode Island, ab- No immediate danger threatened, so long as senting themselves. The right of the American slave-trader to carry on the domestic slave-trade, selves with stating some general principles of was hereby substantially affirmed, by the Senate; and their readiness to plunge into a war with Great Britain, at least so far as such resolutions go, was clearly manifested.

more important matter than the loss of a few our conventions were determined to adopt a policitizens of that state against certain laws of other others. Then came open division of sentiment A breach of the Constitution, a flagrant violation describing an existing state of things? of the rights of Massachusetts are these laws. Certainly she is as much entitled to be heard, abolitionist present, who does not hold, that it rights of a few slave-traders, or Georgia, de- ly, the necessity of political action. But, as to What are the facts?

manding federal legislation in favor of slavery. the principles which should regulate this action -here is the dividing point. I believe the division is not so great as by many is supposed. Hitherto, at none of our anniversaries in this state, have we investigated at length, the subject of the political duties of abolitionists. General resolutions have been passed, without however examining the principles on which they were based, or the results to which they might lead. They have been passed, rather as a mat-

The time has arrived when we must meet the

struction put upon the present gag law of Con- ding vassalage to the slaveholder; that there is called upon to act with much forbearance, deli- proof,-and there too, is the organic law of the but one way peacefully to deliver it, and that is, beration, candor, caution. Let us bear in mind, state, which deprives colored people of the

Abolitionists have arrived at a dangerous criticularly, has racked its ingenuity to discover new modes of manifesting its subserviency to the South, and hatred of abolition. The last on which we all can agree; although they may of the law of God, which commands us to love legislature of Ohio outstripped its predecessors state of anti-slavery sentiment in Ohio now ren- These laws are made by us-their meanness envenomed malice could suggest and a limited capacity compass, was done, to convince aboli- ders proper; though not so far as we may find and wickedness cover us with disgrace-on us tionists that they had no longer any thing to it expedient to go hereafter. The great object rests the responsibility of their repeal. Now. hope from the democratic party. The danger is, while we take strong ground now, and pre- we may delude ourselves, if we please, by mous despotism of this Congress, the Speaker now is, that under the influence of hasty re- pare the way for still stronger, to maintain false reasoning, -still, it will be no less true. union and mutual confidence. sentment, or a vague expectation of benefit from

contest between the parties. Their duty is clear. It is, to stand indepen- sult. I stand here, an advocate of union-but upon to decide between doing a plain act of jusdent of parties; to allow themselves to be delu- a union only upon right principles. If union tice now, or putting it off, until I shall have done Never was there a completer, more rigid, and ded by vague promises from neither; to main- is to be secured by the sacrifice of the integrity some act advantageous to myself, how shall I nore detestable system of tyranny than that, tain their principles at all hazards; to give their of our cause, by compromising our principles decide? Which ought I to postpone a quesunder which the people of the United States support to no candidate for office unless they with any reigning party, then welcome division. Ition which regards my own interests or the inhave conclusive evidence, that he is in favor of Twelve men with right principles and consist- terests of my party, or a question which conreforming the state in regard to slavery. What ent action, will do more, than thousands who cerns the redress of certain wrongs I am inflicttain even a petition against it, it hesitates not to is the use of a change of power if there be none are united in daily violating their own professed ing on a brother man? Can any expected good demand additional favors at the hand of the gen. of principle? A pro-slavery whig is as bad as a principles. It is not the time to indulge in pro- to myself whatever, justify me in delaying juseral government. On the 10th of February pro-slavery democrat. To put down one dis. scription, or push speculative dogmas to ex- tice to him whom I have wronged? Every honest man by elevating another, is benefiting tremes, until we drive off from our association, man's conscience answers. No personal or by slaveholders, each one contemplating specific nobody. Servility is servility, anti-abolition all practical men; neither is it a time to relax in party-interest whatsoever, can excuse the adaction in behalf of slavery. One was in rela- is anti-abolition, by whomsoever practised. It is our duties, as political abolitionists. Let us journment of a question of right and wrong. ion to the Enterprise, and slaves on board of not our vocation to avenge our own wrongs; to see, whether, in all the great principles of po- The question then of the repeal of the legislaher liberated by the authorities of Bermuda, in strive against a party that has abused us, by litical action, we are not agreed. I think we tion of this state against colored people, is paraonsequence of her having been driven into that way of retaliation. Then indeed we might are-I am sure we are.-Call to mind the mount, and ought not to be postponed. port by stress of weather. Another related to form any alliance however incongruous. The grandeur of our object. Shall the excite- The same reasoning holds good in the case of slaves captured by the Creek Indians, and the work of abolitionists is, to establish the prin- ments of party warfare raging around us, blind slaves held in the District of Columbia, and the expediency of compensating the owners out of ciples of civil liberty, and procure the repeal us to the dishonor of our country, close our ears domestic slave-trade. Some of you may have appropriations made by Congress. The last of all laws which in any way violate the rights to the clanking of chains in our land, cause us noticed in the papers a few months since, contemplated the opening of negotiations with of the colored man, or contribute to perpetuate to forget our high vocation? What is our mis- astounding developments in regard to the extent Great Britain for the reclamation of fugitive the wrongs of the slave. No matter how much sion? It is, to emancipate a sixth part of our of this traffic. -90,000 slaves imported into slaves. Not the slightest objection was made indignity may be offered to them by one party, countrymen, deliver our government from bond- Mississippi in the space of three years-every o entertaining these resolutions, but they were so long as the other refuses to give them suffi- age to the slaveholding power—as relentless, hill-top covered, every village surrounded with received and respectfully treated, as being pro. cient ground for believing that it will not do like as it is grasping-re-establish the principles of the tents of the trafficker in human blood and per subjects of congressional action. Had the wise. To support the whig party for the sake the Declaration of Independence, wipe away bones! Have you ever estimated how many resolution of the legislature of the sovereign of retaliating our injuries on the democratic par- from our nation the reproach of inhumanity, families must have been broken up, how many state of Massachusetts, protesting against the ty, would be irrational and mean; and at the meanness, and hypocrisy, and thus present her tender ties torn asunder, how many hearts broadmission of any new slave state into the Union same time, bring our cause into contempt, and to the world, a bright and beautiful example of ken, how many mothers left childless. how been presented, she would have been insulted at our own reputation into disrepute. We must the greatness that may be attained by a holy re- many wives, widows, how many wailings must once by a direct refusal on the part of the House steadily and inflexibly demand submission from gard for human rights, and obedience to God. If, in have gone up into the ears of the God of the both parties to our principles. Nothing can be the fulfilment of this glorious mission, we should oppressed, while this brutal traffic was in promore reasonable. What are our principles? Are be called upon to make sacrifices, shall we not gress? Whom will God hold accountable for they any thing more or less than what we find do it? If we are not prepared for self sacrifice, this murderous traffic-for the inconceivable anrecorded in the Declaration of Independence, who is? Millions of our fellow-citizens are guish it has brought upon the poor and defencethe Constitution of the United States, and the engaged in taking care of the common interests less? Those, who have the right and the power Whatever changes take place, abolitionism matter alien to their sympathies. A profession less than the abandoned slave-traders. For it must not suffer; too many important interests are of regard for this welfare is the tie that binds us is clearly within the power of our chizens by

As it is desirable to publish at once all that is to be published, rsspecting our proceedgive in this number the following speech. The

our apology for filling up our columns with so long an article. On the question of Political Action.

Made before the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Convention at Massillon, by G. BAILEY. Mr. President:

The critical point in our enterprise, has at length been reached. So long as the duties of abolitionists were confined to writing, speaking, giving; to the use of those means which are included under the general phrase-moral-suasion-all was harmony of opinion, and concert act, to act politically, as well as to testify, the germs of division began to show themselves. our societies and conventions contented themaction, and merely recommending to abolitionists, adherence to them in practice. But, when the matter was taken in hand seriously-when political action began to be insisted upon as a Now, how does a sovereign state fare in a religious duty-when it became manifest, that est, should the welfare of our enterprise demand Now I take it for granted, that there is no

litical responsibilities. ter of course, than with a just appreciation of their nature, and a deliberate intention to abide by them in practice. Is it any wonder then, that as the duty of political action presses on us more and more, we should find ourselves without

quested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of the enormous abuse is specially manifest in the con- tion is reduced to a condition of the most degra- time, fully and fairly under our notice. We are recognize slavery in the slave states, without convinced now, they may be next year.

ciliatory. They embrace principles, it is hoped,

of our country. The welfare of the slave is a to put it down-the people of the free states, no is the reason why we are here assemwhig or democrat, will ever consent to regard bled. We are but few-but we are all, who How is it possible that we can persuade ourthe question of slavery as a minor considera- are doing any thing for his interests. Are we selves that God will hold us guiltless. so long not prepared to make a few sacrifices, for his as we subordinate a question of such vital imgreat gain? While nearly three millions of hu- portance to questions of political economy? man beings are crushed down under a load of intolerable wrong in our borders, shall we not, nections with slavery in the South. These are if necessary, rejoice in giving up party-at- of such a character, as to involve us in guilt. tachments and prejudices? We shall not be political degradation, and extreme peril. greatly injured, should our several parties be defeated. But, what hope is there at our hands for the chained and degraded slave, unless we the slave to his master, not to join with the make his cause a paramount one?

I will now make a few explanatory remarks on the resolutions, that have been read, and to bondage, one whom we know is entitled to leave them to the Convention to dispose of.

The first resolution declares, that in the opinon of this Convention, the anti-slavery cause has claims upon American citizens, in a political point of view, paramount to the claims of any of the questions which now divide political

Are there any here who will deny the truth o this declaration? There may be some-some, who, while they admit that the question, whether three millions of slaves shall be emancipated, transcends in importance all present political questions, yet suppose that we, in the free states, can do so little politically, in deciding it, that we may have other political duties of more importance. Were the whole subject of slavery within the jurisdiction of Congress-had this body as much power to abolish the system in the states, as in the District of Columbia, there is no abolitionist on this floor, however indisposed hitherto to political action, who would not at once confess that the question of slavery with us, ought to be the paramount, political question. But there are those who think, that our political connections with slavery on the whole are so slight, that political action in regard to them, may, without sacrifice of principle, be subordinate.

Let us examine this matter. Let us see what are the circumstances from which arise our po-

First;-there are our laws against the free colored people, and indirectly supporting slavery,laws, which deprive them of the benefit of a jury-trial, in those cases where it is most needed; which license and invite the commission of violence and fraud on their persons and property, degrade their character, and wound their feelings, by forbidding them to bear testimony against a white man; which condemn them to ignorance by excluding them from the benefits of the common-school fund; which humiliate, and insult and vex them by presuming them slaves, and making them pay for freedom-certificates: which punish our citizens with heavy fines or imprisonment, for obeying the dictates of humanity and commands of God, in extending mercy to the outcast and wanderer; which make it obligatory on all officers of the law to

*See resolutions of Business Committee, on Politi

The rule of the House of Representatives by well-directed political action-by electing that every principle must not of necessity be right of suffrage, because of their color, while which declares, that no petition, memorial, reso- men to office, who will know how, and dare, settled at once-every thing be done in this conlution or other paper, praying for the abolition not only to resist slavery, but to bring the whole vention, nothing left for succeeding ones. It is principle which constituted the chief ground and of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any force of a rectified public sentiment to bear up- the part of wisdom to decide on as many prin- justification of our rebellion against Great Bristate or territory, or the slave-trade between the on it in all constitutional ways, so as finally to ciples and measures as we can; and to postpone tain. Now here is a goodly catalogue of laws, states or territories of the United States, in destroy it forever. And surely the evil with further decisions, where it becomes manifest for a state professing to be republican and chriswhich it now exists, shall be received by the which we contend is not so feeble, as to embol- that they will only end in wrangling and divi-House, or entertained in any way, has been con- den us to waste our energies in conflict with sion. We must take it for granted that our principles of our constitution—palpable and exbrethren are honest; and, that if they cannot be traordinary contradictions to the doctrines on which our national and state-existence is predi-The resolutions* contemplate a vigorous course cated? Are they not wanton invasions of huof political action, but, are intended to be con- man rights-loathsome developments anatred against the poor and helpless-bold infractions not embrace others, which a few think highly our neighbor as ourselves? and do they not important. They certainly go as far as the convict us at once of hypocrisy and malice? that no prospect of party, pecuniary, or other In truth sir. we are in a critical condition. If no interest, however great, will justify us in adbe no entry on the journal of the fact that such compromise their principles in the approaching platform can be framed on this subject, on which journing the question of redressing wrongs we we can all stand, and co-operate, evil must re- have inflicted on a neighbor. If I am called

Look further at our peculiar constitutional con-

The law of God, and of nature, commands us to betray not the innocent, not to deliver up wicked man in his oppression. The Constitution of the United States requires us to give up liberty by the same charter which secures it to us-to give our sanction to oppression.

Every sentiment of justice and humanity cries out against the damning iniquity, of aiding guilty might against rebellious right-despotic power in its efforts to re-establish oppression over those who, appealing to the God of the oppressed, have riven their chains, and solemnly pledged themselves to die, freemen, rather than live slaves. That detestable act. from which our nature recoils in horror, the constitution enjoins upon us as a duty. The free states in fact, are compelled to stand sentinels over slavery. It is hardly too strong language to say-that it exists now, mainly by force of the provisions. in the constitution, which secure for its protection, the power of the whole nation.

But, sir, these connections politically degrade us. We at the North are represented in Congress. according to our numbers. Slaveholders are represented according to their numbers, and the amount of their slave-property. 25 representatives on the floor of Congress represent slave-property. Take one or two facets. as illustrative of the inequitable bearings of the ratio of representation fixed in the Constitution. New Jersey, with a free population of 318.568. has only six representatives in Congress, and eight votes for President; and her portion of the surplus revenue was \$1,019,560, or \$3 20 to each free inhabitant of the state; while Georgia, with a free population of only 299,292, has 9 representatives and 11 electoral votes, and received of the surplus revenue \$1,401,896, or \$4 80 to each free inhabitant. Two freemen of the South, are equal to three freemen of the North. Ohio, with as many voters, within nine thousand, as Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi put together, has not one-third as many electors or representatives, as those states. One slaveholder in them, has as much political power, as about three of the hard-working freemen of Ohio! Is not this degradation? Now I confess, this simple fact, when I consider its gross injustice, and the disastrous influence it has exerted over the independence of the free states. umbles me, vexes me, fills me with deeper indignation, than all the folly and misrule that have been charged on the present Administration, or any preceding ones.

But Sir, I am not yet done. This government is now used, and has been used by the slave tion of political economy, and modes of adminholder to promote the interests of slavery at istration—in placing these above questions home and abroad. With a population not half which involve primarily, great and fundamenso great as that of the free states, the South has tal rights-without the full recognition and progiven us our Presidents and Vice Presidents, and tection of which, there is no sure basis for ecofor the last 20 years, the speakers of the House of nomical welfare. Representatives. It has filled our chief executhe policy of the government, in relation to alclaims for slave-property, negotiations for the surrender of runaway slaves-and this too, in dignation. In all things, and nearly at all times, me to say. the slave-holding interest has been the predominant, controlling element in our governmen .-In view of these facts, is there a man that feels for the honor of his country, regards its welfare, and has a proper abhorrence of slavery, and slave-holding arrogance, who will not concede, that the question of slavery, even in a political point of view, ought to be the paramount question with the American people?

Look further at the perils to which this reigning influence subjects us. I allude not now to the weakness of our southern border-the rapid growth of a population in our midst, alien, ignorant and degraded; one in origin, feeling, and habits with the emancipated colonists of the West Indies; ready in case of war with a foreign enemy, to rush to the standard of an invader .-I mean the aggressions already committed on our rights by the slave-holding power. Look at its attempts-first to stimulate public opinion to the infliction of lynch-law-next to use executive power to stir up popular fury, and to suggest penal laws against our enterprisenext to violate the privileges of the post officenext to destroy freedom of debate in Congress. and the right of petition-finally, to ride over the sovereignty and institutions of the free from the polls. Either kind of action, harmon states, by congressional provisions in favor of ized in by all, would secure the desired resultthe slave-holder who may wish to carry his a better nomination at the next election. As to train of human chattels with him to the North. You know how entirely successful these attempts abolitionists on the spot would be the best judhave been in many cases. You know, that in ges. One thing, however, I am sure of-no congress at this time, there is not one jot or tittle signal movement in a political way, ought more of the right to discuss freely, than the now to be attempted, unless union among aboslave-holder allows-and that the right of peti- litionists can be calculated upon-much less, tion is not. What soul here was not startled, when it threatens to end in irretrievable diviswhen the intelligence first reached it, that the jon. Congress of the United States, in obedience to the slave-holder's mandate, had madly violated the plain letter of the constitution, in denying as primarily, and strictly a moral one, bound in a right, which the meanest subject under the view of its own constitution, its repeated promeanest despotism can exercise with freedom? From the past, judge of the future. From the Southern slavery-to act by strictly moral attempts made, from the acts done, tremble at the prospect of the outrages, which such despotism, unchecked, unsubdued, may yet perpe trate. What is there, in the movements of any political party, (unconnected with the slaverywhich ought to excite so much alarm and disquietude, as the usurpations of this slave-holding power?

Once more, Sir,-has the abolitionist, who has hitherto doubted the truth of the declaration contained in this resolution, weighed well the effects of consistent political action against slavery on the part of the free states? Suppose the legislation of these states, which now oppresses the free colored man, and countenances slavery by endorsing the principle on which it is founded, were all repealed-suppose slavery in the District of Columbia, and the domestic slave-trade were abolished-suppose it were impossible henceforth, for any state whose constitution tolerated slavery, to obtain admission into the Union-suppose no slave-holder could be elected President or Vice President of the United States-suppose all executive offices were filled by men, pledged to do nothing more for the protection of slave-holding interests, than the constitution rigidly enjoined-suppose the people of the free states, as with one voice, should demand the amendment of those parts of the constitution which in any way recognize the evil,-how long could the system stand? Now all these changes lie within the constitutional power of the citizens of the free states. But, they never can be effected, except through political action-and who shall commence such action, if not abolitionists?

These considerations, Sir, it strikes me, are sufficient to prove the truth of the first resolution. ought to sacrifice the interests of this cause to the promotion of any party-interest whatsoever. This needs no remark. If the truth of the first resolution be admitted, the truth of this must

follow of course. The third resolution is intended to guard against misrepresentation. It assumes, that while we view the question of slavery, regarded politically, as paramount to other political questions, we do not consider it an exclusive one; neither would we undervalue the importance of these questions.

Abolitionists, I think, have erred, in disparaging the objects and principles of party. It is certainly assuming to ourselves too much, to charge our countrymen, universally, with contending about nothing-or, worse than nothing, the spoils of office. From the conduct of a few, we have no right to infer the character of whole masses. I have no doubt myself, that the questions at issue between the two parties, are of great importance—that there is much truth on both sides-that on both sides is a large amount of sincere attachment to principle, and devotion to what each supposes to be, the welfare of the country. Far be it from me to intempt upon the great subjects of political economy about which there is so much diversity of opinion. That there are multitudes of hollow-

mistake is, in giving undue importance to ques-

Of course, Sir, I consider it unwise to war tive offices, and our cabinets. It has controlled against parties, as such. Our mission is, not to exterminate, but reform-not to prove that there is most every public question. It has compelled the nothing of any consequence in the world but government to urge with disgraceful pertinacity, slavery, but that this question ought to be paramount to all party-questions now agitating our country. What may be the ultimate influence such a way, as to annoy and vex other govern- on present party-divisions, of the recognition of ments, exciting at once their contempt and in- this great fact by the public mind, it is not for The fourth resolution touches an import-

> ant subject, but leaves it expressly for the decision of abolitionists individually. It is obvious that the question, whether abolitionists in certain cases, shall simply withhold their votes, or bestow them on candidates nominated by themselves, is a question which they have a right to settle for themselves, as American citizens. No convention-no party has any right to bind them in this matter. It is a question, the decision of which to a great extent must depend upon circumstances, that cannot now be foreseen Suppose a county in which were four thousand voters, pretty equally divided between the two parties, and that one-fourth of the whole number were abolitionists. Candidates are brought out, adverse on all points to the cause of human rights. The duty of abolitionists, in such case, I think, would be plain, -let them withhold their votes. But, what should they do with them? For one, I am not prepared to decide; and so many circumstances, impossible to be known by this convention, would have to be taken into the account, in making up a judgment, we cannot decide, whether it would be better to start another nomination, or simply stay away which would be the safer and more efficient plan,

I come, Sir, to the last resolution, which contemplates the present anti-slavery organization, fessions, and its great object-the abolition of

By moral means is meant, the publication of facts, arguments and appeals, calculated to en- but when the wicked bear rule, the people the sounds of, liberty to the captive, shout! lighten the understanding, convince the judgment mourn." So, although a large majority, they for the God of the oppressed has come down to and awaken the conscience and humanity of the either neglected to vote at all, or made a choice of nation on the subject of slavery-all such means, in short, as are recognized as legitimate by other associations of a similar character. The resolution would have the convention further affirm, that it views with disapprobation any attempt to convert our organization into a political party. It should be remarked, that it does not touch the question of a political party, organized on antislavery principles, independent of our organization. This question it leaves to abolitionists in their citizen-capacity, to be determined in the light of experience. The resolution simply is intended to guard our present moral organization, and preserve it free from the perils of political strife. Such an organization is evidently required, to disseminate truth, determine principles, maintain a pure standard of faith and policy, and exalt the tone of the nation on the subject of human rights. It is required, as an organ, through which the moral and religious voice of the nation may be addressed to the ear of the South.

Mr. President-to those who are enemies to political action and imagine that every thing is to be accomplished by public sentiment, I would address myself for a few moments.

The average moral character of men holding executive and legislative offices under our national government, from a period not long subsequent to its establishment, has been almost uniformly below the average morality of the nation. Generally, men are sent to congress and our The second resolution declares, that no voter state legislatures who, in point of capacity, good manners, and moral principle, sadly mis-represent their constituents. Who does not know, that the acts of our present congress and prece ding ones have dishonored the nation, excited the derision of Europe, and furnished the advocates of despotism with new arguments against the democratic principle? And what Ohioan does not blush, when he calls to mind the moral composition of the last two legislatures of this state? The violence, vulgarity and immorality of American representatives have passed into a pro-

Take another fact. The public sentiment of constitution, until a few years since, was indisputably, unfriendly to slavery. Still this system rapidly enlarged its boundaries, multiplied its victims fourfold, set at nought all the influences, which it was supposed would overthrow it, laid its hand on the government, and became at length powerful enough to fill the highest seats, and control the disposal of nearly all offices of sand slaveholders, united by the strong bond of a common interest, contrived to impose their human edicts over the conscience, let them toler no artifices to limit free discussion would for a sult my fellow countrymen, or to throw con. yoke on the nation, and give law to the governate no legislative outrages against the conscience, moment have been tolerated. But, great prin-

verse public sentiment, it threatened ruin to our ballot-box? Do they not know, that legislation country.

Sir, these are facts. What is their explanation? It is this. Public sentiment in favor of morality, or against any particular evil, accomplishes wickedness, unless they prevent? How is it posnothing, can accomplish nothing, so long as it sible then, for them to cast their votes for men, remains a mere sentiment. You must organize it, you must make it a living principle, you must transform it into action, you must make sentimentalists, actors, before you can make it effective. Evil is an ever-active principle, always aggressive. You must meet it with of the free colored man, and the countenance and action, with aggression, or your mere sentiment support given to slavery, in the free states, are all will collapse under its power.

ter who filled the offices, they got along very church, must decide the question. well. Coffee-houses might be licensed-they

evils from the corrupt candidates imposed upon

them by an unprincipled minority. eity from the hands of the depraved few. The crisis came. Temperance men were put in nonination, elected by triumphant majorities, and the coffee-house system fell. Had the good men of Cincinnati acted from the beginning, as well as felt, how much poverty, and wretchedness, and crime would have been prevented! But mark! Even now, so sleepless is the Evil One, o insidious in his wiles, so determined in purpose, so single-eved in his zeal for rum, that in a city, where three-fourths of the people are hostile to coffee-houses, the utmost effort is lemanded to prevent a renewed growth of them.

This case illustrates what has happened time and again, all over the country. It shows how an odious usage or practice may grow up steadily under the eye of an adverse public sentiment; how it rallies round itself and organizes in its great kindness, and the houses of those who defence, all the worst elements of society; and had previously been most hostile, were thrown how, by the aid of a most miserable, meagre minority, it may yet secure itself in the heart of a hostile community, under the very wing of for nearly all the delegates. the law! It teaches too the true mode in which public sentiment is to be made effective.

The ballot-box, sir, must be regarded as a ormidable instrument; and if good men do not Thomas, all of them interesting, some of them Ought we, believing as we do, that civil government is an ordinance of God, abandon it to the control of the Devil? Moral and religious men must learn to appreciate the solemn obligation of Christ does not depend on human legislation. I would not have government attempt to legis-

in its course often involves high moral principles, great questions of right and wrong; and that it can be made, and will be made, subservient to who, they know, will throw their influence on the side of rum-drinking, slave-holding, or some

Slavery in the South and in the District of Co-

lumbia, the domestic slave-trade; the oppression moral evils, upheld by legislation, which contra-Had all who were sentimentally in favor of venes God's law. By legislation sir, they must be good morals, made their sentiment a principle abolished. Our business is, not only to destroy of action from the beginning, and steadily agreed the slaveholding spirit—to obtain a decision of that unpleasant tempers begin to be shown. in bestowing their votes only upon moral men, the public sentiment against these evils. This think you that congress and our state legisla- is but preparatory. Political action must conures would have been what they now are? - summate the work. Wicked legislation must Had every body opposed in sentiment to slave be repealed and substituted by such laws, as ry, acted out his sentiment, and always rejected shall secure to the oppressed their rights. We reached Massillon a day or two before the conternly the claims of pro-slavery or slaveholding all calculate on such action among slaveholders. candidates, the name and necessity of a modern But have we nothing to do? Is there no crimibolitionist would never have been recognized. nal legislation for which we are responsible?-Mere sentiment of itself does not lead to action. Where are our black laws, our laws in favor of Sentiment and action in our case have contra- slavery, our responsibilities in regard to slavery licted each other. This is why the practice of at the seat of the national government, and the our government contradicts the theory. This is inter-state slave-trade? Where, our responsibilwhy the "freest nation on earth" at once inflicts lities in regard to the fundamental rights of free and suffers a slavery, pre-eminently oppressive discussion, and petition, which year after year i have been convinced, that the existence and must be remedied? Think you, that if we do great evil. Public sentiment clearly condemned will ever be commenced? Recollect the three hem. But, it was unorganized, and therefore facts to which allusion has been made. Public inactive. Bad men, though in a decided minor- sentiment, I repeat, in this case must become ty, were united and active. They kindly saved public action, or it is worthless. Water cortheir better neighbors the trouble of electing the rupts by stagnation. Iron rusts for want of use. officers. Always present at political meetings, Inaction destroys health. Principle, unacted over others, in proportion as they were unable slavery, are antagonist principles. Evil never to rule their own spirits. Political noise, and sleeps, but goes about like a roaring lion, seekntrigue, and influence, and notoriety suited their ing whom it may devour. If the good man peraste. Besides, they were interested in having mit his good to sleep, evil will come upon it, just such legislation as would not interfere with and take it captive. If good principles are to the cause, and we have always been able to uy for the precious privilege of getting drunk imate way. Only on such condition, can truth themselves, and making others drunk, with the conquer-only on such condition can liberty least possible expense. Good men thought, annihilate slavery. All our moral suasion is but and felt, and talked against the coffee-house sys- preparatory. The suasion of right voting in tem. But they were not ambitious. No mat the state, the suasion of strict discipline in the

Who then will not act? Sir, to God and man were not compelled to drink. They had their we stand pledged to use all proper means for the own affairs to attend to-were busied in contrib- overthrow of slavery. We move on a broad ating to the wealth of the community, or in theatre. The eyes of the world are turned toplans of private benevolence, or in religious en- wards us. The spirit of the age is upon us; the terprises. Power they cared nothing about, and philanthropists of Europe cheer us onwards; the uproar and trickery of an electioneering day the conscience of the slaveholder is with us; the disgusted them. They forgot, that "when the cry of the slave is ringing in our ears; the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; whole earth is moved, the heavens are alive with At last, Sir, the Genius of Temperance raised ing in it to exalt us above all local and temporary its voice. The alarm was sounded. Temperance questions? There is. We feel, I am sure, the agents, temperance prints, temperance meetings inspiration of the age. Henceforth then, let us soon convinced the people of the ruin about to resolve to act -act for the slave, as we would some upon them-and that good men, sober for ourselves-seeing it is God who has called men must act as well as feel-must act through us to be co-workers with him in establishing the ballot box, and wrest the government of the upon an indestructible basis, the right of every human being to the ownership of himself!

THE PHILANTHROPIST

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday Morning, June 9, 1840.

OUR CONVENTION AT MASSILLON.

Our Convention at Massillon was perhaps the largest annual meeting we have ever had. It of political party strife, we should pass no resowas calculated that over 500 delegates were in attendance. Just before the anniversary, there had been a general revival at Massillon, and many of our bitterest opponents had become the subjects of it. Its influences were most beneficial. The people of Massillon received us with wide open to entertain us. No difficulty, we be-

A few of the speakers whom we had expectbusiness meetings, on the several topics in debate, displaying a great deal of talent and much know-

lieve, was found in obtaining accommodations

ledge of fundamental principles. As was expected, the political question conof their duties as citizens, and in the bestowment stituted the engrossing theme. Hitherto, at none of their votes, act in view of the interests of of our conventions, have we had any extended morality, and under a deep sense of responsi- discussion on this subject. We have passed resbility to God. What is the use of a free gov- olutions, but avoided discussion upon them, ernment, if the morality of a free people is not under the apprehension, we presume, that it this country from the date of the adoption of the to give it tone and character? Better, far might interrupt the harmony of our meetings. better, be under the control of a single bad It was manifest to every mind, that our convenman, than in subjection to a hydra-headed mon-tion at Massillon would have to take up the subster of iniquity. Church and State are divorced ject. Nearly a whole day was occupied in conin our country. I am glad of it. The kingdom sidering it, and we believe, with profit. The debates were warm, sometimes heated; but all personalities were studiously avoided. In the late over the consciences of men, or legislate midst of the greatest excitement, nothing was them into religion. But, while good men seek said by any of the debaters, that could injure a national trust and power. In spite of an oppo- no legislation in support of religion, let them brother's feelings. The discussion took a wide sing public sentiment, two or three hundred thou- suffer none, in favor of irreligion and immoral- range, & much irrelevant matter was introduced, as ity. While they justly spurn the authority of might be expected in a popular assembly, where When will this moral, free people learn, that ciples were distinctly brought out, and amidst Again. Public sentiment in this country has they cannot divorce their religion and their poli- all the differences of opinion, the determination always been hostile to intemperance. But, what ties? Does not the same moral law bind them to make abolitionism a paramount question was hearted, ambitious wreatches, who take advan- availed it? Steadily and rapidly until within a in the bestowment of their votes, in the exercise plainly seen. All agreed that our principles tage of the honest zeal of the people, to ride in- short period, did this evil grow up, gathering of their political duties, as in the performance of should be carried to the polls, and that no aboto power, and riot in the gains of office, we strength every year, scattering its curses broad any other duties? Do they lay aside their char- litionist ought to sacrifice the interests of his know. But, all are not demagogues. The cast through the land, until, despite of an ad- acter, as moral agents, when they stand at the cause, to any party-interest whatsoever. The

only difference was, as to the modes in which their principles should be applied.

Several of our friends manifested great sensitiveness while the discussion was in progress, and seemed to labor under the apprehension that our harmony might be destroyed by the great warmth of the debates. We had no such fears. Give a clear field to discussion; be not scrupulous about points of order; abstain from irritating calls for the question; let people alone while they are uttering their honest convictions, in strong language, though perhaps not so polished or philosophical, as some might wish,-and there is no danger of discord or ill feeling. It is only when we become too parliamentary, or show a proneness to trammel free discussion,

Another question agitated the meeting somewhat, but was settled finally with great unanimity. It was the question of our relations to the American Anti-Slavery Society. 'The news vention, that a division had taken place in the Parent Society, and in the early part of the meelease to take any measures calculated to exasperate.

Mr. Shipman, of Connecticut, said something for the ting, a call was made for information. We were happily enabled to answer the call by reading a letter from Mr. Lewis Tappan, addressed to us very to be evil, only evil, and that continually. But he in answer to a special request we had made, to be furnished with the earliest intelligence of the proceedings of the meeting at New York. The letter was designed for our own use, but as it his object was not to cut off, but to reform. If we wishare invaded by Congress? Are we to think and contained matter interesting to the convention, ed to get rid of it in a quiet way, we must act right .-For many years past, the people of Cincinna- feel away these evils? Or, is it by action they it was read. By request of a Friend present, certain portions of a letter published in the Pa. ncrease of coffee-houses amongst them were a not commence political action against them, it Freeman, in relation to the same meeting, were also read, and all the documents referred to a committee of ten, to report what action was ne-

No questions respecting non-resistance or the rights of woman have ever been agitated in our conventions. A few non-resistants, techninever absent from the polls, they loved to rule on, wastes away. Good and evil, liberty and cally so called, and a considerable number of "Friends" belong to our organization in Ohio. They have never attempted to thrust their peculiarities upon the society, or make abolition subservient to them. They are devoted friends of their vices. Many of them contended earnest- triumph, they must be acted out, in every legit- nite with them on abolition grounds, without discord or the slightest distrust. As to the dissensions among our Eastern friends, the abolitionists of Ohio have taken very little interest in them, except to regret their existence; and generally, they are not to any considerable extent nformed respecting their true causes or history. In view of all these circumstances, and of

the fact, that our peculiar condition in the West imposed on us specially the duty of maintaining an undivided front against slavery, it was as one of paramount interest in the public mind-apmanifest that a neutral course in regard to the division in the East, was our proper course. The subject being brought before the con-

vention, the question naturally arose, "shall we perpetuate our connection with the old society, or ioin the new? To decide in favor of the were surprised at the vote, as probably known, expected former course, would have been to sanction as a that motion to prevail; and some did not understand ite body, the movements of the old society, and range ourselves as partisans against the new. liarly kind. If threatenings To determine on the latter course, would have hest while we declined connection with the new, called a meeting of the Southern members. to dissolve our relations with the old, and assume an independent stand. Resolutions were accordingly introduced, amending the constituion of the State Society, so as to place it on tion of the State Society, so as to place it on week. The Assembly then adjourned to the body of the this ground, and they were passed unanimously. We know of but two persons who were dissatisfied with this settlement of the question.

One word in regard to the movement for a third party. A few advocates of this measure were present, but they were as much opposed to converting our present society into a political caucus as any of us. It was thought therefore. at once kind and reasonable, that, while we guarded our present organization from the perils lutions trammeling individual action, or proscribing those who thought one mode of political ac-

tion preferable to another. Our friends who advocate separate political action, met two or three times apart, and concluded it inexpedient at the present time to form an electoral ticket, or sanction the Albany nominations. Should they deem it necessary to fur- her of the undersigners, by mail at N. York city. nish us with an account of their proceedings, we shall be very happy to publish it.

On the whole, considering the exciting character of the questions brought before us, and ed, were prevented from attending, but there was the many causes which are now conspiring to no lack on this score. Beside regular address- produce a temporary abatement in the zeal of reat moral instrumentality. It is certainly a es from Messrs. Boyle, Mahan, Blanchard and anti-slavery men, and occasion discord in their ranks, we have abundant reason to thank God. use it for good, bad men will use it for evil .- very able, we had various speeches during our and take courage. The abolitionists of Ohio are united, zealous, unfaltering, determined never to relax in effort, till the last chain be broken, and the shout of the redeemed bondman tell that slavery has expired.

> We are behind the times. Matter has been accumulating during our absence, which we hardly know how to dispose of. We shall hurry along as fast as possible, and try to overtake the march of events. Meantime, let us apologize to our readers for the typographical blunders of the last number. We were absent, and the manuscripts of our correspondents were frequently so difficult to be deciphered, that our printer made some queer mistakes.

> > NOTICE.

The first of July is approaching. On that, as our readers are aware, we shall strike from our list all who shall not have paid up arrearages. We hope this will be borne in mind, and that our subscribers will make the most strenuous efforts to discharge their obligations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. Monday 25th. The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, on the memorials of presbyteries upon the subject of slavery, was taken up, and the Moderator of the Assembly made some appropriate remarks on the subject of remembering in such debates our relation to the judgment.
This report, proposed a resolution referring to

the Assembly had done last year, and declaring it inesdient to take any further action on it at present

The reading of the memorials was then called for, and several were heard, when it was arrested, on condition that any or all the rest might be heard, if any member especially called for them.

A motion was made by Rev. Mr. Leach, to postpone the report of the Committee of Bills and Overtures, in er-

der to take up a substitute which he presented.

The substitute claims on behalf of the South, that the Assembly should pass a final resolution, declaring all action on the subject of slavery, beyond the relations and unctions of that body.

Mr. Leach declared that it was necessary to do as much as his resolution required, in order to satisfy the late nor adjudicate. It did no good to hold up the sins of the South, in prayers, narratives, and resolutions. The southern ministers, if they were anti-clavery, could not preach on the subject. What should they do? Must they all leave the South ? Who will take their place Mr. Leach deprecated all such prayers as wore calculated to ridicule slave-holders. He knew of no way in which the contributions reported could be applied to the liberation of the slave. Not by sustaining lecturers, or sending publications to the South. We could do nothing ut pass the resolution which he proposed. Mr. West arose and disclaumed wishing any legislative

or judicial action-all he wanted was a declaration of se pent respecting the sinfulness of slavery.

Mr. Leach suid that they did not ask a repeal of the act of 1818. He said even the Digest was considered incendiarg. He wished them to to pass his substitute, and then

purpose of promoting peace. Brethren in Connection thought the Assembly wise last year. He believed slaought it would do no good to express that opinion by an act of the Assembly, at the present time.

Mr. Wells rose to speak because he loved the slaveshe glanced at their degraded state, and wanted a declaraion of the sinfulness of slavery-did not want coercion, There could be no peace without truth. There could be no millenium until the Church laid her hand upon this

The discussion was arrested, in order to hear the nar ratives on the state of religion.

These official communications of the presbyteries, were exceedingly interesting and encouraging. Great tevivals of religion had been enjoyed in very many churches, and these stood forward in the narratives, as subjects of great and peculiar interest. The stated means grace, the pastoral office, the cause of the Sabbath, and of morals in general, were all mentioned as awakening increasingly the energies of the church. Still there were some mournful facts-churches destitute of pagtors, and also of revivals, in some cases diminished benot time and room to go through with all the presbyteries and their statistics. In the main, the reports

truly animating.
Tucsday. The debate on the substitute of Mr. Leach was resumed, and Mr. Wells concluded his remarks. Rev. Joel Parker followed, in favor of the substitute Rev. Wm. H. Beecher opposed it, and advocated the re-

polution of the Committee. Dr. Hill made some earnest remarks in favor of the substitute of Mr. Leach. Messrs, Gridley, McLane, Reed, Hart and Foote followed-Messrs, McLane and Poote coinciding with the substitute, and others opp

The question was taken, and the substitute was lost. The Assembly had a recess into the body of the house, attenning the anniversary of the S. S. Union.

Thoy returned to business at the close of the exercises when Dr. Cox presented a substitute-expressing thanks or the good influence of this discussion, in helping us to understand each other; referring to the sub ect of slavery proving the course of last year-expressing the importance of kindness; and resolving, finally, that the subiects of Abolition and Colonization be consider appropriate to the powers and functions of this Assem-

On this subject the discussion proceeded but a little when a motion was made and suddenly carried, for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject. All sides

earing. aside, we have no doubt that such discussion would do good. Mr. Leach, after the rejection of his substitute, made us partisans against the old Society. In informed the Assembly that he considered himself as out view of this presentation of the case, it seemed of the house—that in so doing he actdd on the instructions which he had received. At the close, Dr. Hill

> tion of Dr. Cox, reconsidered, and the whole subject was then laid on the table until Thursday morning. The Assembly then passed resolutions on the Sabbath and the Temperance cause, which we shall publish next Cox made an earnest and instructive addr norning service, and in the afternoon the com was administered. As our paper goes to press on Thursday, we are not able, of course, to state the result of the cussion on slavery.

NOTICES.

To Anti Slavery Societies

SPECIAL NOTICE. All Anti-Slavery Societies in the United States, which

have been organized since the first of January. 1839, are earnestly requested to give immediate notice to the unersigned, on the following particulars:

1. The name of the Society.

2. The time of its formation 3. The names of its President and Secretary, with

This information is requested, that it may be incorporated into the next Annual Report of the American A

quest is complied with, without delay ! Address ei-HENRY B. STANTON, Cor. Sec.

NOTICE. The next annual meeting of the Illinois A. S. Society, is to be held at Princeton on the 4th of July.

BOARDING.

MRS. LOVEJOY, (formerly of Alton, Illinois,) has taken a pleasant and commodious house on Baker Street, mmediately in rear of the Post Office; where she is prepared to furnish good and comfortable accommodate with or without lodging rooms, upon very Her friends will confer a favor upon her by recor

ing her house to their acquaintances Cincinnati May 13th, 1840.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBEERS.

Every subscriber to the Philathropist, who shall not have paid up all arrearages by the first day of next July, will at that time be stricken from our list. Bills will be immediately forwarded to all who are indebted to us, that they may make immediate arrangement for payment.

Also-from this date, henceforth, no subscription will be received, unless, it be accompanied by the Casio Money can be forwarded at any time, free of charge by handing it to a postmaster, and requesting him to send it to us. The following extract from a letter of the Post-Master General, contains the regulation upon this subject.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publishers of a paper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself. There are few postmasters who will not cheerfully de such a favor for subscribers.

No subscription will be contined unless payment be made in advance. This, we hope our friends will bear in mind

April 28th, 1840.

Prices of Produce at the Canal. CINCINNATI, May 11, 1840. Flour, (from boats)

Wheat, per bushel, Corn Meal. Corn, in ear,

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY. A voice amid the desert!

Not of him. Who in rough garments clad, and locust-fed, Cried to the sinful multitude, and claimed Fruits of repentance, with the lifted scourge Of terror and reproof. A milder guide, With tender tones, doth teach the listening throng, Benignant pity moved him, as he saw The shepherdless and poor. He knew to touch The springs of every nature. The high love Of Heaven, he humbled to the simplest child, And in the guise of parable allured The sluggish mind, to follow truth and life. They whom the thunders of the Law had stunn'd, Woke to the Gospel's melody, with tears, And the glad Jewish mother, held her babe High in her arms, that her young eye might greet Jesus of Nazareth.

It was so still. Tho' thousands cluster'd there, that not a sound Brake the strong spell of eloquence, which held The wilderness in chains save, now and their, As the gale freshen'd came the murmured speech Of distant billows, chafing with the shores Of the Tiberian sea.

Day wore apace, Noon hasted, and the lengthening shadows brought The unexpected eve, They linger'd still, Eyes fixed, lips apart;-the very breath Constrain'd, lest some escaping sigh might break The tide of knowledge sweeping o'er their souls Like a strange raptur'd dream. They heeded not The spent sun, closing at the curtain'd west His burning journey. What was time to them, Who heard entranc'd the Eternal Word of Life? But the weak flesh grew weary. Hunger came Sharpening each feature, and to faintness drain'd Life's vigorous fount. The holy Saviour felt Compassion for them; his disciples press Bread in this desert?"

Then, with lifted eyes He bless'd and brake the slender store of food, And fed the famish'd thousands. Wondering awa With renovated strength inspired their souls. As gazing on a miracle, they mark'd The gather'd fragments of their feast, and heard Such heavenly words as lip of mortal man Had never utter'd.

Thou, whose' pitying heart Yearn'd o'er the countless miseries of those Whom thou did'st die to save, touch thou our souls With the same spirit of untiring love; Divine Redeemer! may our fellow man Howe'er by rank or circumstance disjoin'd. Be as a brother, in his hour of need.

THE BURIAL AT SEA. RY JAMES ALDRICH.

"Accompanied by her father, she left her home feeble health, hoping that a sea voyage and a winter's residence in the genial climate of Italy would prove beneficial; but all in vain! On the evening of the sixth when fourteen days out from New York, she died, and on the following morning her body was deposited in the great deep!"-Journal of a Traveller.

Afar from those whose love had made, lost one! Long hours of silent suffering dear to thee, Death call'd the home, when the broad evening sun Was resting on the sea!

No more when summer flowers their sweets are flinging the eloquent Mr. Hall. Upon the slumberous air, o'er valleys wide, Shalt thou sad songs of olden time be singing,

At quiet eventide. No more, when clear frost in the moonlight gleaming, When midnight winds through leafless woods are

sighing. No more of present memories fondly dreaming, Shalt thou be lying:

Sway'd by the motion of the restless deep, Far down in coral halls divinely rear'd To amphytronic music, thou dost sleep In death, by death endear'd!

There, in a tomb of nature's proud adorning, O gentle soul! in thy pure faith unshaken, Securely sleep, till on a new life's morning Thy blue eyes waken!

BY N. P. WILLIS. Joy to the pleasant land we love, The land our fathers trod! Joy to the land for which they won "Freedom to worship God."

For peace on all its sunny hills, On every mountain broods, And sleeps by all its gushing rills, And all its mighty floods.

The wife sits meekly by the hearth. Her infant child beside; The father on his noble boy

Looks with a fearless pride. The gray old man beneath the tree Tales of his childhood tells:

And sweetly in the hush of morn Peal out the Sabbath bells. And we ARE free-but is there not One blot upon our name?

Is our proud record written fair

Upon the scroll of fame! Our banner floateth by the shore, Our flag upon the sea; But when the fettered slave is loosed

We shall be truly free!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Bombay Courier,

Battle with Wild Elephants. On the 24th of September at midnight, I received i formation that two elephants of very uncommon size had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments which were in the greatest alarm I lost no time in despatching to the place all the public and private elephants of the station, in pursuit of then and at daybreak on the 25th was informed that their very superior size and apparent fierceness had rendered all attempts for their seizure unavailing, and that the ground by one of the wild ones, which, with its companpanion, had afterwards retreated to a large sugar-cane ad-

joining the village. I immediately ordered the guns to this place, but being desirous in the first instance, to try every means of catching the elephants, I assembled the inhabitants of the od, wih the assistance Rajah Rungath Sing, and caused two or three pits to be prepared at the edge the glorious orb arose with blinding splendor o of the sugar cane, in which our elephants and the peo-

elephants during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, & they were with the greatest dexterity driven into them; but unfortunately, one of them did not prove sufficiently deep, and the elephant which escaped from it in the presence of many witnesses assisted his companion out with his trunk.

Both were however, with much exertion, brought back into the sugar cane, and as no particular symptons of vice or fierceness had appeared in the course of the day, I was vet anxious to make another trial to catch them.

The bildars were therefore set to work to deepen the hole, and prepare new pits against day-break, when I proposed to make the final attempt.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village about three miles distant, entered it with so much rapidity that the horseman, who galloped in front of them, had not time to apprise every inhabitant of his danger, aud I regret to say that one poor man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two persons (females) wounded.

Their destruction now became absolutely necessary, and as they showed no inclination to quit the large village in which the mischeif had been done, we gained time to bring up the fourbounders, from which they soon received several round shot and an abundance of grape each. The largest of the two was even brought to the ground by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up again as vigorous a ever, and the desperation of both at this period exceeds all description. They made repeated charges at the guns, and if it had not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artilerymen, who more than once turned them off; by shots in the head and body when in a very few paces of them, many dreadful casualties would have occurred.

We were now obliged to desist for the want f ammunition, and before a fresh supply could be obtained, the elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from a hundred wounds, proceeded with a rapidity of which I had no idea, toward Hazareebagh. They were Care-strickened to his side. "Where shall we find at length brought up by the horseman and our elephants, when within a very short distance of a crowded bazaar, and ultimately, after many renewals of the most formidable and ferocious attacks upon the guns, gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four-pound shots have already been taken out of their bodies, and I imagine eight or ten more will yet be found.

I enclose a correct measurement of the ele phants which will be read with surprise, I believe. I am of the opinion that they must have escaped from Hyderabad, or some other part of the Deccan, for I have never heard of or seen animals of their size in this part of India.

E. ROUGHSEDG, Captain Commander Ramghur Batallion. Robert Hall of Liecester --- in the Pulpit.

"One of the recollections which I should be loth to lose: which I should desire, above all others, to preserve fresh and uneffaced, is the selves of him. memory of a sermon I heard him preach at Kettering, in the summer of 1825, on the resurrection. The scene and the auditory were alike singular. The building was crowded almost to suffocation. It contained men of all creeds and parties-the grave and the gay, the infidel and the Unitarian, the Quaker and the Episcopalian. It was curious to observe the air of evident disappointment on the face of several of his hearers as he commenced his sermon. Their look of surprise and concern spoke as plainly as look could speak, 'Here is some woful mistake!-This feeble, hesitating, speaker, can never be

"He began in a very low tone; seemed languid and dispirited; coughed repeatedly, gave vou the idea of a speaker who felt quite uncertain whether he should be able to proceed; and paused at frequent intervals, painfully, to draw breath. His friend, Mr. Jacomb, told me that two hours' sleep was the whole he had had on the preceding night; and that, passing the remainder of it lying on the floor, perspiration had more than once rolled profusely from his brow, with the intense agony of his complaint. "Well might he appear exhausted and de-

pressed! "Presently he warmed with his subject .-His voice assumed a deeper, fuller, rounder. tone. All hesitation vanished. Period after period of cogent argument, pathetic entreaty, and pointed illustration, held his various auditory in unbroken and delighted attention. As he proceeded, one after another of the congregation rose with the excitement of the subject, style. and argument, till at the conclusion, half of his audience were standing, in rapt and spell-

bound admiration of his powers. "The breathless silence of many seconds which succeeded, was to my mind a marked and affecting tribute to the solemnity of the subject, and the absorbing eloquence of the

"When Robert Hall was in the meridian of his powers, he was announced to preach twice in London on one day for some fund connected with the Baptist denomination. Being then in the neighborhood of the metropolis, I hurried up to London expressly to hear him, and arrived early in the morning of the day he was to preach. With some effort I succeeded in reaching the chapel, and after a struggle obtained standing-room. I was well repaid. A more splendid effort of human intellect was never listened to by a delighted auditory. In the evening he was to plead in a different and distant part of the town; and taking an early dinner with my friends, I pursued him. He surprised me when he commenced, by stating, that, owing to severe illness, and very limited notice, he had not been able to prepare himself as he could have wished; and that therefore some of his audience would probably hear that night the same sermon that they had listened to in the morning .-I fancied I was better able to enter into its varied excellencies upon its second, than upon its first delivery. But what struck me clearly, forcibly, and lastingly, was this: that all the finest passages in the sermon, the appeals, the peroration, the application, were word for word the same as he had uttered them in the morning .plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the So The conclusion which I then arrived at, was this; that Hall did not preach extemporaneously; did not preach from memory; in other words, that he was a preacher sui generis-occupied a position hopeless for other men to reach. lone and unapproachable!"

SUNRISE ON THE HAMALAYA .- We reached the summit of Jokko long before day-break, and most experienced driver I had was dangeronsly hurt; the anxiously awaited the dawn. The sky appearthe elephant which he rode having been struck to the ed an enormous dome of the richest massy sapphire, over-hanging the lofty pinnacles of the Himalaya, which were of strangely fantastic parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly forms. At length five vast beaming shadows sprung upwards from five high peaks, as though the giant day had grasped the mighty barrier to raise himself, while in the same instant the light rolled in dense dazzling volumes through the broad snowy valleys between them, and soon ver the Yoosa Pass, and assumed the appearple with the utmost dexterity, contrived to retain the ance of a godlike eye. In a moment all the

rising solitudes flung off all their nightly garments of the purest blue, and stood arrayed robes of white. The intermediate mountaine cast their disjointed dark brown shadows across the swelling ranges below, the interminable plains were illuminated, all the gorgeous, all the ineffable variety of earth became distinct-it was all day, and the voiceless soul of the great globe seemed to rejoice smiling .- [Tour in the Himalaya by Maj. Lloyd.

Christian Sentences.

From Ralph Venning, 1653. To deserve honor, and not to have it, is better than to have honor and not deserve. That man's heart can be but seldom pure

whose tongue is often impure; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. Men we try before we trust, but God we trust before we try.

Concerning silence and speech he spoke well, who said, Not that which is much is well, but that which is well is much. There is nothing more fruitful of evil and

fruitless of good, than idlenes. Some men there are who repent of their sins. but forsake them not; others who forsake their sins, but repent not of them; others (who alone are true penitents) repent of them and forsake

them too. They that glory in their shame here, will be ashamed of their glory hereafter.

Nothing engageth a saint to love God so much as this, God loves him so much. To practice the sermon we hear is the best way of repeating it. That which many think their lost time, a

Christian always find his best time, and that is his thinking time. As without faith it is impossible for works to please God; so it is impossible for faith without works to please God.

It is more to a man's honor that it should be asked, Why is he not honored! than, Why

The works which many men do, honor God, when the men that do the works may dishon God We ran from God by sin to death, and have

no other way of returning from him, but by dy-It is better to be preserved in the brine of ad-

versity, than to rot in the honey of prosperity .-A saint would welcome God as well when he omes to take, as when he comes to give. He that reproves another's fault and approves

is own, is a hypocrite-When a saint comes to die, his greatest grief is, that he has done no more for God; and his greatest joy is, that God hath done so much for

Grace is the best wear, for it wears not out n wearing; all other things perish in the using. Som men are busy about trifles and trifle a out that which should be their business. Many men do but seek themselves in seeking

God, and serve him that they may serve them If we are unprofitable servants when we have done our duties, how unprofitable are we when

The North West Passage.

we do not do our duties.

The question of a North Western passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceau, after having been for three centuries a matter of doubt to the civilized world has been settled at last. -It is known that such a passage exists. Messrs. Dease and Simpson, of the Hudson Bay tempts, which resulted unsuccessfully, in exploring the way, and in establishing beyond a doubt the fact of a continuous communication between the two great Oceans. The passage through the entire route from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the Atlantic lies South Lat. 69. The trait continuing the passage runs between Boothia, now first ascertained to be an island, and the main land; it is about ten miles wide at each extremity and three miles wide in the middle .-The successful explorers reached Fort Simpon- a trading post of the company- on the 14th of October last, having left Cape Franklin, near the mouth of the Coppermine river, on the

20th of July. The discovery of this pasage has long been in object of especial solicitude to the British Government.. The names of Parry, Franklin, Ross, Back and others, are associated with strenuous, perseving and most laborious effort towards attaining this much desired resutt. The liberal policy of the Government which rewardand honored the services of these enterprising men though none of them succeeded in the ul timate purpose of their labors, has now achieved he great end in view. Each previous underaking did something towards accomplishing it Messrs- Dease and Simpson, to whom belongs the glory of final success, no more deserve al honor of the enterprise, than the architect of a cupola derves to enjoy the fame of constructing the noble edifice of which it the crownng ornament .- Balt. Am.

CONFECTIONARY & FRUIT STORE.

M. C. Wilson, has just opened a Confectionary and Fruit Store on Fifth street a few doors East of Broadway, Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Ice Cream, Soda-water, Mead, Lemonade, Candies Pound-cake, Nuts, &c., and a variety of other articles, as are usually kept in such an establish Also, a Summer House and Flower Garden, are con

nected with it. The Subscriber has spared no pains or expense in fit ting up the above establishment, and intends to keep i strictly on Temperance principles, and use all possible means to give satisfaction to all those who may favo him with a call.

DR. ATLEE.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continu attend to professional calls, at his residence, or SEVENTH STREET, a few doors West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840 .- tf.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or No. mber from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis tree of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet i height. They are remarkably healthy and vigorou

Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at

THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of Egland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing their friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account of Thomas Emery with Mesers. Baring Brothers 4 Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St.

TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to re-ceive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will HEA TON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co, O. Sept. 10 1830,

HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

106 Main street, between 3d & 4th.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screen and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Or rders for the above article, may be addressed to
HENRY BOYD.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

EDWARD NEVERS,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati.

M. T. & R. GLASGOW. SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. TO THE PUBLIC. The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish

the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the worknended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufacture by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN,

G. W. PHILLIPS, Judges. JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTE, President. L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy. October 29th, 1839.

MR. EDITOR:--Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tomaro medicine by Doctors Eris & Nichols, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredienls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the publicas a safe, convenieut, and useful medicine, and a aluable substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839. 13—

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets

ON LOW SPIRITS

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind account by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequence imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this diseas to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name

Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms ar ency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage.

Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infi-nite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open

to this affliction as the weakest. Causes .- A sedentary life of any kind especially se vere study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a disso lute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menor more important organs within the abdomen is fre

Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The Pills-(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infalliable remedy, and without disputehave prov ed a great blessing to the numerous public.

ne physicians have recommended a free use of mer cury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Ca-

omile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills. CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genu-ine ness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale ruggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold whole sale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his cele-brated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nerbous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious liseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of slood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakblood, pain in the cness and side, ulcers, female weak-ness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albos; seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hyste-ics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, GovT, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, trenors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms
Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York. THE FOLLOWING

nteresting and astonishing facts, are amongst the nu-merous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, whe the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons

CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind,—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, comiting, frequent disease, comiting, frequent disease, and a frequent disease, as preculiarly quency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly festid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perices turned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received,

ASTHMA. Three years standing .- Mr. Rober ENGRAVER, pe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness

CINCINNATI OHIO.

and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irrita-bility and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, pal-pitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or hap-piness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in completely removing every sym-ptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any

symptoms similar to those from which he is happily re stored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit Liver Complaint—Ten, years standing.—Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm, Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excrucing rain of the engastic version great description. constitution of the bowers, total loss of appetite, excruci-ating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an ag-

gravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other sym-ptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first phy sicians, but received no relief from their m Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate. JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, SS. Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true. JOSEPH BROWNE. Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds. (Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapaci-tated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in at-

tending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppres ion after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, na impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness;

any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate xhaustion and weariness.

Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to nim by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure, -Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the nuscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude great depression of spirits, with a fear of some im-pending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility. The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She as given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any info any inquiring mind. MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case, -Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Phildelphia, afflicted for several years with the following disessing symptoms. Sickness at the stomach, headache. lizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremeties, emancipation and general ebility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight a the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest back and ades, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involentary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon

e 'east exercise. Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physi cians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to estore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re-commended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health. Evans medici ine, he with difficulty repaired to the office

ons desirous of further information, will be satis fied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr Wm, Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street Ne

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between tanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the folowing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a isionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsi cal aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irkomeness and weariness of life, discontented, di on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither

die nor live; most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physi cians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing tate, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of m

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any pe-

mode of treatment.

riod of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the lical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, he discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have xperienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills. Yours, with esteem, SHELDON G. GILBERT. Durham, Greene County, New York.

incipal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Vestern office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S J. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L D. Barker, McConnelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marita. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge. J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy ton. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley. Maklan and Barns, Georgetown White, Thomas and Co., Ba. taviy. Geo. Hardy, Leba-non. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenia. A. Mattox and Co., Springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana. McIlvain and Harriott, Maysville. Brown and Welch, Delaware. J. D. Butler, Marion. Walker and Spining, Bellefontaine.
Hugh Thompson, Sidney. Wm. Scott, Piqua. Fuller
and Day, Troy. Enyart and Acly, Middletown. Cyrus
Johnson, Franklin. Saml. Shoup, Dayton. Matthias
Reiser and Co., Rossville. Earhart and Tapscott, Ham-Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and re- ilton. J. G. Moore, Madison, Ia. Tuly and Pennington New Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised agent in all the principal towns in the United States,

PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortnent of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B-A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

48-tf. IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. TRUMAN & SMITH, Booksellers, Main street, be een 4th and 5th sts., (up stairs) Cincinnati, publish,

nd have constantly for sale, the Eclectic School Books. ALSO, a general assortment of the various School Books

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ALSO, a good assortment of the staple books and stationary, usually wanted by country merchants, all of which will be sold cheaper than the same are found at any other house in the city. TERMS CASH. Anti-slavery Almanacs,

Just arrived and for saie at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the NEW MAP OF OHIO.

This new and splendid Map is now in the course of

delivery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them. Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trus-

ees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.
"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesitate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best executed and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever seen." ever seen."

"Resolved, That the President be authorised to pur-chase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which eport was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted. Columbus, June, 8, 1838,

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio.

JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio. CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of the United States, and World, large Maps of

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a igh state of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short istance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and mproving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The ise contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; it is surrounded by a gallery 180 feetlong and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which nmunicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 large barns, stables and sheas, all built in the most substantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and rchard, and 4 or 5 perenial springs on the farm.

A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn. a carriage house, a stable, a well with a chain pump, a mental trees.

springs. A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cistern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality, vel and well watered with springs. 'The neighb

is salubrious and respectable. A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town. having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring house, a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well lo-

cated for tillage.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 2 iles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar; also a commodiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig, peach nectarine and quince trees. The land is

very good, and wel situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from lown, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultivation, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also a Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar; likewise 3 Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden hav, ing strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also currant and goosberry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good up-

A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon a good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn, a well, a garden with raspberry, current, peach and cherry

rees .- The land is rich and undulating. A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from own, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well watered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be

old a great bargain. A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town, pon a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard f 1000 apple and peach trees, an excellent Frame barn, a hay press, a Frame saw mill, many springs, several Log houses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with nore than 5000 hills. The Farm is well fenced, and well

tuated for cultivation.

A cheap Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and from Harrison, having 30 acres in culture, an orchard of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit trees of various kinds, a small house and materials for a barn. The land is well situated for tillage, rich quality

and well watered with springs and a creek.

A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, of 10 which are in culture. The improvements consists of an excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick barn, a carriage house, spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocker with choice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawba and Cape vines, which produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines The land is rich and consists of hill and valley. The situation is healthy and the neighborhood respectable. The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the

Ohio river and the Kentucky hills.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sales lso several tracts without buildings, near and far ly. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Capitaliste can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per

ent. at 10 days sight. Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the pay-ment is advised by the European Bankers. English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England

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Farmers and citizens wishing to dispose of their Estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected. The experience of more than seven years in the all Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable formation to Emigrants, which I shall be happy to give

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